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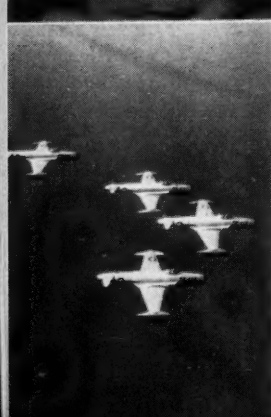
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CIVILIANS ON THE WATCH

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARNET W. BEERS

*Assistant for Civil Defense Liaison
Office of the Secretary of Defense*

"**A**IRCRAFT FLASH!" signalled by an alert housewife from an Aircraft Warning Service observation post near her home on Long Island touched off a series of operations by the Ground Observer Corps—a volunteer organization which will serve as a warning screen to nullify the element of surprise in any invasion of the United States by air. Starting on 10 September 1949 when Mrs. Henry Sonnenberg* noted low flying "enemy" bombers approaching, Operation Lookout developed during the ensuing week into the first large-scale post-war test of United States air defenses, using both civilian volunteers and personnel of the Armed Forces and their auxiliaries.

At 563 observation posts, strategically located in ten New England and Middle Atlantic states, 11,000 volunteer members of the Ground Observer Corps participated in the exercise. They reported their observations through six filter centers to Ground Control Interceptor stations, then on to Continental Air Command headquarters at Mitchel Air Force Base, Long Island.

With her partner, Miss Ruth Connors, secretary by profession and airplane spotter in her free time, Mrs. Sonnenberg is standing the first tour at their post. Miss Connors waits by the telephone as Mrs. Sonnenberg, scanning the sky, notes a distant movement on the horizon. It could be a flight of birds—or it could be a flight of bombers, coming in low in the hope of avoiding radar detection. Pausing only to satisfy herself that the moving objects really are planes, she fills out an Aircraft Flash message form and hands it to Miss Connors. A quick signalling to the operator, a crisp "Aircraft Flash," and miss

*All names and descriptions of persons in this article are fictitious.

Connors is speedily connected over a previously cleared circuit with the White Plains Filter Center. To the volunteer plotter on duty there, she relays Mrs. Sonnenberg's report of the number and type of planes, their direction of flight and her estimates of their altitude and speed.

At the Filter Center is a large-scale, grid-lined plotting board showing the location of each observation post within the area. James Stone, bank clerk and one of the plotters, notes on a card the information given by Miss Connors. He places the card on the board at the exact position of her station.

Even as he is doing so, Mrs. Tony Salvito, a Gold Star mother, receives another report from the post where George Brown, retired Pullman porter, and his wife are observing. A World War I veteran and known throughout the community as "Uncle George," he prides himself on his ability to recognize every type of plane that he sees. Uncle George, too, notes a flight of planes. His report, supplementing that of Mrs. Sonnenberg and Miss Connors, is important because several reports from various angles are needed to chart more exactly the course of flight—the most vital information which these observation posts furnish. As Uncle George calls off the data, his wife notes the information on a flash message form and runs across the road to their home to telephone it to Mrs. Salvito at the filter center. Mrs. Salvito places an information card on the plotting board location of Uncle George's Observation Post.

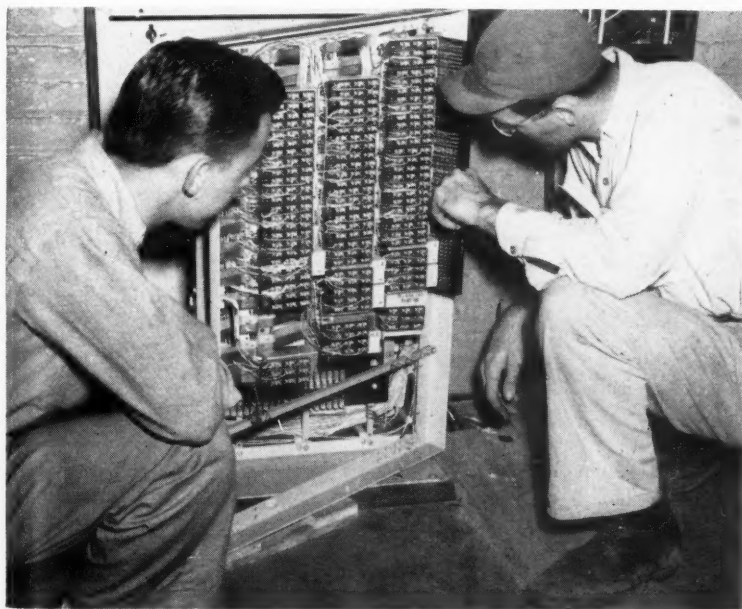
Other reports come in from other spotters and, as the picture develops, Mrs. J. Gordon Osterbeck, filterer and a veteran of similar service during World War II, notes the reports and their points of origin. Training and experience have taught her that no two observers will agree completely in their reports. If the reports are substantially the same as to the time, type and number of planes, and their course, she can safely assume that they are of the same flight. If, however, some reports differ materially from others, particularly as to the direction of flight or the number and type of planes, she must weigh the strong possibility of two separate groups in action. With additional cards placed by plotters, the course of flight takes definite form. Mrs. Osterbeck replaces the cards with small plastic arrows and adds pertinent information with grease-pencil markings.

Seated at elevated desks where they have a clear view of the entire plotting board, three volunteer tellers closely observe all markings placed on the board. They report the data

by direct telephone line to the Ground Control Interceptor (GCI) station, or to adjacent filter centers. This information, relayed to the Air Force operational unit stationed at the GCI post, enables the Air Force unit commander to formulate and put into action his plan of defense.

In actual operation, only one minute and 57 seconds elapses from the moment when Mrs. Sonnenberg first signals "Aircraft flash" to the time when the Air Force unit commander at the GCI station receives the necessary data and sends interceptor aircraft aloft. Air defense officials are confident that, with further training and experience of personnel and careful study of operating procedures, it will be possible to reduce this elapsed time almost to one minute. With hostile planes roaring in at perhaps 340 miles an hour, every second saved is crucial.

Operation Lookout was the result of nearly four years of planning. As early as 1946, the Office of the Provost Marshal General surveyed civilian activities that might serve in the Nation's defense. A study was made of the organization and operation of civilian defense during the years 1940 to 1945, in-



U. S. Air Force Photograph

Commercial telephone company specialists check electrical control panels providing communication service for Operation Lookout.

cluding studies of similar organizations in Great Britain and some of the continental European countries. Based on the experience gained during World War II and from careful scrutiny of these studies, plans were drawn for a complete civil defense organization throughout the country, when and if required; and skeleton organizations were set up.

Essentially the planning, organization and operation of a civil defense program have been made the responsibility of the various states. Overall studies, however, have been made and guidance and assistance have been offered by the Federal government, first through the Office of Civil Defense Planning created by the late Secretary Forrester and presently through a study unit in the National Security Resources Board and the Civil Defense Liaison Office in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

In order to test the plans for the reorganized civil defense program, ten selected states were called upon to assume responsibility for setting up the machinery and for recruiting, organizing and training the required personnel. Cooperation was whole-hearted. In addition to the organized membership of National Guard and police and fire fighting units, hundreds of volunteers responded. Many of these citizens had performed similar service during World War II. They were the Uncle George Browns whose age and physical limitations prevent more active duty; the Mrs. Sonnenbergs who have friendly neighbors to care for their children while they perform these highly important duties; the Ruth Connors whose employers believe that they, as well as she, are contributing to our national defense by granting two or three hours of leave weekly; the Mrs. Salvitos and James Stones and Mrs. Osterbecks who recognize the obligations of citizenship and who are happy to discharge them by taking time out of days already crowded. All have become trained members of the Ground Observer Corps-Aircraft Warning Service, composed of civilian volunteers and patterned after the Air Raid Warning Service which gave countless hours of time during World War II.

But Operation Lookout was not planned and manned exclusively by civilian agencies and personnel. The United States Air Force, through its Continental Air Command (ConAC) headquarters at Mitchel Air Force Base, exercised operational control. First Army headquarters at Governors Island maintained close liaison with ConAC and, through a local command post exercise, tested its own capabilities for warding off attack.

The Navy, and Air National Guard units in each of the participating states, furnished planes and crews. Forty-five Coast Guard stations maintained observation posts and established a perfect record of spotting and reporting every "enemy" flight made within their sectors. The Civil Aeronautics Administration transmitted valuable information on scheduled non-military flights, and Civil Air Patrol units conducted air rescue operations. Representatives of the Royal Canadian Air Force observed the exercise, as a step in coordinating Canadian and United States defense plans.

The system of observation by the Ground Observer Corps is an invaluable adjunct, augmenting the effectiveness of the Nation's radar warning screen. For far-ranging as radar is, it still leaves gaps which the human eye and the human mind can overcome. Radar cannot be relied upon to detect low flying planes, to count their numbers, to recognize their types. Yet all of this information is prerequisite to the formulation of a sound and effective tactical plan. Operation Lookout demonstrated that trained and organized civilian volunteers can supply these facts quickly, clearly and accurately.



U. S. Air Force Photograph

A White Plains housewife signs up as a volunteer worker in Operation Lookout.

A NEW PHASE IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

By

GENERAL OMAR N. BRADLEY
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

SO LONG as we alone held the atomic weapon, we could be sure that no atomic bomb would start another war. Hoping to turn its power to peaceful gain, we offered it to international control; we used its silent threat to deter any quick aggression; and we used the breathing time for peaceful reconstruction. Just as we knew that Soviet scientists soon would solve the atomic riddle, so did we realize that on Red Atom Day a new phase of our struggle for peace would begin...

Although defense problems cannot be entirely solved by spending, I do believe that we must now review our *rate of spending* for certain previously planned installations of our national security establishment. For Russia's atomic explosion takes its earliest effect on our defense pocketbook . . .

Facing the awesome possibility of a war at some indefinite time in the future, and knowing that we cannot tell exactly when that sometime might be, we realize that we cannot maintain sufficient armed forces and modern weapons to provide absolute security. On the other hand, we have the comforting knowledge that the United States, and its newly allied friends of the Atlantic Pact, will never *start* a war for *any* purpose. This increases the possibility of having no war at all.

However, facing all the international facts of life, you realize that there is a large land-based power in the world today that *might* start a war. Whether motivated by misplaced fear of attack or by schemes for aggression, Russia has maintained an army of two and one-half million men. Her air force numbers more than 600,000 men, with somewhere between 14,000 and 16,000 aircraft. And, adapting German submarine models, she has developed a very modern undersea force. Since VE-Day, she has devoted a large percentage of her industrial capacity to the maintenance and modernization of her armed forces.

From an address before the American Forestry Association, Akron, Ohio.

And not long ago, the Soviet Union—the only possible enemy in sight for the next 20 years—threw into the balance its newly revealed possession of the atom.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have anticipated that the Russians would, sometime, solve the problem of atomic weapons. We have pointed out that in the second phase of the atomic problem, America and her friends will have a continued respite from attack because of the preponderance of our stockpile of atomic bombs and our lead in men and planes to deliver bombs on any aggressor. That phase exists today. How long this condition will exist, no one knows. . . .

To gain maximum safety at the least expense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff must give very careful consideration to those items which constitute the basic necessities.

First priority must provide those forces which can avert disaster in the event that war is thrust upon us and our friends. To impress the aggressor that a bully's blow can't escape the sting of reprisal, we must possess the means to retaliate quickly and hard. And finally, knowing well that blows once exchanged do not subside until one or the other is victor, we must provide the means necessary for the mobilization of our manpower and resources which can eventually carry the war back to the enemy, to his ultimate defeat.

These are the priorities which have governed our plans so far. Now with certain knowledge that atomic weapons, by plane or by missile, could be used against us eventually, we must choose carefully the further armaments of defense.

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They could be foolhardy enough to launch an atomic attack with only a handful of atomic bombs. But of all the people on this earth, they are students of force, and of power in war, and should understand clearly the disastrous result of such a gruesome error. In the meantime, I earnestly hope that they will see the difficulty and tremendous expense of atomic manufacture, and shall come forward to join us in international control of such a weapon.

But military men must be realists. You depend on them to be prepared. We have worked out an orderly timetable of preparations for atomic defense. Like a plan for mobilization in case of attack, it was tied to a day in the future on which a specific event should come to pass. That day has now arrived—Red Atom Day—and our program to provide for defense in this second phase is already well under way.

The American people might logically inquire: If we knew that this day were sure to come, why couldn't those prepara-

tions have begun a long time ago? The answer is, obviously, that common denominator—the defense dollar. Our earlier preparation for the preponderance of might, and the stockpiling of atomic weapons, and the general refurbishing of our Armed Forces required all of the defense money our economy could stand.

Further realizing that when this A-Day arrived, our economy could not stand the immediate expenditure of all the moneys necessary to provide for the atomic defense of this continent, our timetable calls for the spreading out of these expenditures in an orderly progression over a period of years. The people and the Congress will be asked to provide for those items essential to the orderly implementation of these security measures.

Our own Army, allotted 33.6 cents of the security dollar, has been steadily rebuilding, while carrying on the occupation duties to which it is assigned. The Air Force, given 34 cents of the defense dollar, has progressed steadily in size and ability, and the Navy, allotted for the present fiscal year 32.4 cents of the defense dollar, stands second to none in the world. Hence you will see that our three services have approximately equal shares of our defense dollar.

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These requests may cut across preconceived notions of defense, and tread on many toes. It will take unselfish and objective study to arrive at the best protective measures for the overall good of the country. And we must continue to provide even these new requirements out of a limited arms budget, while our economy continues to strengthen. For a strong economy is our best resource against the onslaught of the poison of communism.

If our plea for the international control of atomic energy is heeded, any attempt to overrun Europe will first touch the point of allied bayonets in Germany. If this becomes the case, then the Army must be ready to repel a land assault, with sufficient tactical air power to gain and maintain local superiority over Red bombers and fighters.

If our pleas for control of atomic energy are *not* met with honest agreement, then the blow may strike at the heart of industrial America. If that is the case, we may have to invest our funds in antiaircraft guided missiles, necessary radar screen for Canada and the United States and the Arctic, and the necessary fighter interceptor squadrons to dispel long-range bombardment attack.

In either situation, our Navy must maintain control of the seas. It possesses that power of control today. Our collective defensive frontiers in the heart of Europe need the support of American industry and arms; we must deny any aggressor close bases for attack against this continent.

I believe that our present investments have been neither misplaced, nor less thrifty than we should desire. The forces to avert disaster have been allotted most of our available funds, including the budget recommendation for 1950. This reaffirms the statement of the Secretary of Defense that there need be no change in our basic defense plans. And the orderly implementation of our next timetable program will also reaffirm this view.

Within this pattern of security, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force have been assigned roles and responsibilities. Their leaders are responsible and earnest men, each seeking to carry out his mission at maximum efficiency. Naturally, each proponent of his service will seek as great a percentage of the defense dollar as he can get. Estimating the total problem and then turning to his specific task, he realizes that there will never be enough money to go around. Defense-wise he is dealing in dollar deficits.

The American people have decided that they can get the maximum security out of each dollar through a unified effort, and have so organized the Department of Defense. Within this organization, we of the Joint Chiefs of Staff hope to provide relative security within decreasing defense appropriations. It is not going to be easy. In the complexity of defense planning, the division of the defense dollar undoubtedly will continue to be a very serious bone of contention among the services.

With the unification machinery only two years old, you can hardly expect earnest and sincere citizens, faced with the grave responsibility of protecting our people with fewer funds than are considered necessary, to agree on budget division. . . . In this spirit of competition is born the close examination of expenditures that assure no waste and maximum security.

I firmly believe that unity of effort, both nationally and internationally, can produce the greatest security for all of us; that unity of effort and common ideals of humanity can negate the Red Atom; and that, ultimately, Americans shall lead the way steadfastly to a lesser possibility of war for our children, and to the world we are building for the future.

PRISONERS--BUT WITH A DIFFERENCE

By

MAJOR HUNTER M. BRUMFIELD

STRIP away the high wire fence surrounding the First Army's garrison prisoner training center at Camp Kilmer, and the casual observer might remark of the unit he sees in training, "There's a soldierly outfit!"

Yet, these 370-odd men in fatigue uniforms are prisoners, all under court-martial sentence of confinement at hard labor. They labor industriously—cutting grass, policing the area, performing the thousand-and-one other tasks traditionally the lot of garrison prisoners—but with a difference. A positive drive and spirit animates these men, an incentive that goes beyond mere time-serving. For they are striving to clear their names, to qualify for roles of responsibility as respected members of the Army. Eighty to 85 per cent of them will return to duty as well-disciplined, better-trained, self-respecting soldiers, successful graduates of the First Army's pilot project in the rehabilitation of young offenders.

Most of the prisoners in the Camp Kilmer stockade are first offenders. And, reflecting the lower age span of Army personnel, approximately 60 per cent are less than 21 years of age. Throughout the zone of interior, in March 1949, soldiers under 21 years of age made up 41.31 per cent of the Army's strength; and 41.25 per cent of the Army's prisoners fell in this age group—an almost identical ratio. In some overseas areas, soldiers under 21 made up 55 per cent of the area's prison population. This trend toward a lower average age, both in the Army and behind its stockade gates, points up the need for a rehabilitation program directed toward the needs of the younger soldier.

Under a pilot rehabilitation program initiated with the ap-

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proval of the Provost Marshal General, all garrison prisoners in the First Army Area sentenced to from thirty days to six months (exclusive of good conduct time) and who are not to be discharged as inapt or unfit, are confined in the Camp Kilmer stockade, under centralized control. Here, a trained custodial staff assists the young prisoner in making the mental, physical, emotional, and occupational adjustments that will hasten his return to duty status.

The case of a hypothetical Prisoner Jones—recently confined for being absent without leave from his unit at Camp Piney—is typical. Jones is 19 years old, a three-year enlistee from a large city in the East. He completed his basic training in a southern camp. Two weeks after being assigned to Camp Piney, he went AWOL. Sixty-two days later he was arrested by the civil authorities, who turned him over to the military police. He was returned to Camp Piney, tried by a special court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to serve six months in confinement at hard labor and to forfeit two-thirds of his pay for that period. With two other prisoners from Camp Piney, he was sent under armed guard to the Kilmer garrison prisoner training center.

A thorough search at the stockade gate introduces Jones to the strictness of prison life. Immediately upon entering, he turns in his personal effects and money, for which he is given a receipt. He is led through the booking office, the finance section, and the identification and photography sections, where records are prepared. After being oriented by the provost sergeant, his name is placed on a roster, and he is then brought before the prison officer for a personal interview.

Until now, the new arrival has been impressed mainly by the business-like manner with which he has been processed. While he has had little time to size up his surroundings, he has not suffered humiliating treatment in his new status. His first reaction is: "This is the same as when I joined up."

Standing uneasily at attention, Jones confronts the Prison Officer, Captain William F. Vann. The captain thumbs through a file of papers, containing a complete record of Jones' previous military history and data on his general background. Looking up, the captain motions Jones to a chair and offers him a cigarette. Nervously, Jones declines the cigarette and sits down.

"I see you are with us because you went AWOL, Jones. Do you want to tell me about it?" Captain Vann asks. His manner

is calm and reassuring. Visibly relaxed in the presence of a sympathetic officer who is sincerely interested in his case, Jones unfolds his story. By tactful questioning, the officer finds out much more about the prisoner's life. He learns that Jones comes from a broken home, that he has completed eighth grade schooling, that he has never run afoul of civil law. Jones joined the Army to spite his girl friend; but they made up. When he heard that he was due for an oversea assignment, he took off for a long visit with her. Anyway, he had been told by some of his friends that "you're not a good soldier until you've served time in the guardhouse."

Captain Vann takes notes as the prisoner talks, occasionally injecting a question to guide him over a sensitive spot in his story. The interview completed, the prison officer reads the stockade regulations to the new arrival, outlining, too, the benefits that result from cooperation and good conduct. He assures Jones that guardhouse time is not a requisite to better soldiering, and he promises that his treatment in the stockade will be firm but fair.

Jones returns to his barracks with new confidence and a feeling that all is not lost, that "these people really seem to want to help." He walks with his chin up and with a new springiness in his step.

The captain calls in the provost sergeant and tells him that Jones will be treated as a first conduct, or Class A, prisoner. This classification means that the prisoner may be considered for clemency action upon completion of one-third of his sentence, after allowance for good conduct time. Normally, every garrison prisoner receives a five-day abatement of sentence for the first month of confinement and ten days for each month thereafter—a privilege which may be withdrawn if his conduct proves unsatisfactory.

The next few days are spent in processing. Jones receives a medical examination. He is oriented by the training and rehabilitation officer of the center, and is interviewed by a chaplain of his faith. He receives any needed counsel on personal and family matters from a Red Cross representative and from the legal assistance officer. Finally, he receives another briefing in the stockade rules before beginning prison life in earnest.

Along with other new arrivals, Jones enters upon a six-week, eight-hour-a-day training cycle, followed by four hours of hard labor—six days a week. He is aroused at 0500, and is con-

stantly on the move, under close supervision, until lights out is sounded at 2200. He gets one ten-minute break in training each morning and afternoon. He cannot smoke between 0800 and 1200 or between 1300 and 1700; nor can he smoke in the barracks after lights out. These restrictions, and others, convince him that those sixty-two days away from his outfit were not worth the price.

The day's activity is rigorously scheduled: a half hour of calisthenics before breakfast, half an hour for barracks and grounds police, two and one-half hours of disciplinary drill, followed by three and one-half hours of instruction in military subjects—military courtesy, customs of the service, mass commands, Articles of War, and the like—by lecture and training film. Usually, two hours a day are spent in supervised athletics. The prisoners stand retreat and other formations, and are accompanied on parade by their own 16-piece drum and bugle corps. Sick call, at 2100, draws only a small attendance. In



U. S. Army Photograph

Calisthenics, in addition to other outdoor activities, keep the prisoners in top physical condition.



U. S. Army Photographs

Three stations on the obstacle course: top, crawling under low-strung wire; middle, scaling a high board fence with the aid of nets; bottom, the over-water rope swing which frequently ends as shown here.

addition to the regular training program, Jones and his fellow inmates are placed on a fatigue detail four hours each day—in all, a twelve hour day. Fatigue duty is alternated, mornings and afternoons, to insure minimum interference with the normal training schedule.

Twice each week, during the noon hour, the prisoners are visited by the camp inspector general, who receives and investigates any complaints. During two other noon hours each week, the camp chaplains are on hand to advise and counsel prisoners who want their help.

The large drill ground of the stockade includes a confidence course—420 yards long, with 12 different stations—similar in many ways to the obstacle courses used in World War II training. The confidence course not only aids in developing the prisoner physically; it also helps by establishing self-confidence. Reports show that this training—in scaling walls, swinging over water barriers, walking on wobbly logs, and leaping ditches—has not affected, in any way, the low escape record of the center.

Books for recreation and self-improvement are available from the prison library. The Red Cross provides up-to-date newspapers and magazines; and the information and education officer furnishes other literature of educational value. The troop information officer conducts lectures on current topics as part of the training schedule. Jones and his fellows are encouraged to enroll in courses offered by the United States Armed Forces Institute, as a means of qualifying for eventual advancement under the Army's Career Guidance Program.

Even within the stockade, there is opportunity for promotion and advancement. Those prisoners who prove their leadership proficiencies are designated as acting noncommissioned officers. They wear the chevrons of the corresponding duty noncommissioned officer, but in an inverted position. These "upside-down NCOs" gain practical experience in leadership that prepares them for early assumption of a higher grade after being restored to duty.

In every way possible, the prisoners in training keep pace with the progress of Regular Army trainees in the field. One hundred and twenty wooden rifles are used in drill; and there is practice in field bivouacking. Pup tents, field ranges and other equipment used in field training are set up and operated within the stockade.

Confirmed criminals and those convicted of more serious

offenses are segregated in one section of the compound. The young first offender, like Jones, who is considered definitely salvageable, never comes under the influence of the lawless tough guy.

With each day, Jones becomes more determined to earn an abatement of his sentence, possibly even its remission by the camp Clemency Board. As the first step, Jones aspires to move to the section where deserving prisoners on local parole are housed. After completing the first six-week training cycle, or after completing one-third of his confinement term, in good standing—whichever comes first—Jones is placed on parole in this area. Here he occupies a platoon-type barracks, along with some 50 other parolees. Along with these men, he works only eight hours a day, in various jobs on the post, without benefit of escort. Marking his new status, his privilege of saluting is restored, and he is issued a complete uniform. With only minor exceptions, he is given freedom of the Camp Kilmer grounds, and the gates to his section of the stockade are never locked. Parole violations in his group run less than one-half of one per cent.

For Jones and his fellow parolees, recognition for outstanding work is an ever-present incentive. For excelling in work performed for various camp agencies, a number of parolees are recommended to the camp Clemency Board for early remission of the remaining portion of their sentences. Jones is among them. It is an easy transition—this changeover from parolee to full-fledged soldier on duty status. Jones leaves on orders for his new assignment—physically fit, thoroughly trained, and determined to serve.

During the two-year period ending 1 July 1949, the equivalent, in numbers, of a full-strength Infantry regiment has been in confinement at the Center. Of this number, nearly 900—approximately battalion strength—have had their sentences remitted or suspended. Less than two per cent of the persons receiving remitted or suspended sentences at Camp Kilmer later have been returned to the stockade.

On the basis of this performance record—accomplished with the cooperation of Colonel James D. Brown, Camp Kilmer Commandant—the Provost Marshal General, Major General E. P. Parker, has recommended the establishment of similar centers in other Army Areas. An operation of this type has been launched in the Second Army Area.

Although termed “experimental,” the Kilmer project actu-

ally is not new to the Army. The program is modeled along the lines of the wartime system of general prisoner rehabilitation centers. (See "The Quality of Mercy," ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, November 1947.) However, the advanced principles applied in the rehabilitation of general prisoners have been adapted, as a postwar innovation, in the handling of less serious offenders.

From gate guard to prison officer, the custodial staff has been given a thorough grounding in scientifically sound prison doctrine. In addition, the advice and guidance of a number of eminent civilian experts in the fields of penology and criminology are available to the staff, providing further assurance that the Joneses who complete a tour at this Center, and others, will be restored to duty as well-adjusted soldiers—ready and eager to play a useful role in the Nation's service.



U. S. Army Photograph

Religious guidance is an important part of the rehabilitation program. A group of prisoners attend chapel at the Camp Kilmer Center.

WEEK END RESERVISTS BRING THEIR FAMILIES

By

CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. KOONS

READINESS in the Nation's defense is a family affair at Fort MacArthur, California, where, each week end, some 1000 Reservists—officers, enlisted men, and Wacs—converge for training. They bring their families, too. While small children romp in the nursery and school-age dependents swim in the post pool, mothers meet socially at the officers' and non-commissioned officers' clubs. Meanwhile, in the maneuver areas high above the sea, their fathers and husbands fire heavy guns and deploy tanks in battle training. On the sea level, Engineer Reservists assemble Bailey bridges, and Transportation Corps men practice amphibious landing and ship loading operations. It is all part of a week end training program that, for the past year, has had the picturesque fort overlooking the Pacific at San Pedro humming like a replacement training center in 1942.

The Fort MacArthur plan—a departure in Reserve training—enables about 300 Reserve units within range of Fort MacArthur to keep their members in a high state of readiness. At the two-day training sessions, Reservists put their classroom instruction into practice. They fire the weapons they have studied; they engage in field problems; and they practice all the myriad operations that, taken together, spell effectiveness in combat.

The program is the Sixth Army's answer to the Reservist's perennial problem—how to maintain family ties while training. Under the Fort MacArthur plan, he proceeds to his training task with assurance of his family's well-being.

The program, which has done so much to stimulate interest

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in the Organized Reserve Corps on the West Coast, had its inception in November 1948, under the sponsorship of General Mark W. Clark, then commanding the Sixth Army. Brigadier General Leroy H. Watson, wartime combat commander of the 3d Armored Division and later of the 79th Infantry Division, was placed in charge. In addition to his job as commanding general of the Southern Military District of California and of Fort MacArthur, General Watson is Senior Instructor of the Southern California ORC Instructor Group.

Pre-planning assures a smooth flowing operation at every stage. Personnel from ORC units within a 32-mile radius of Fort MacArthur attend these week end sessions periodically. Insofar as possible, units of the same or related arms or services are scheduled for the same week end. Advance schedules are issued quarterly. Reserve unit commanders report their training and equipment needs, as well as anticipated attendance, to a branch coordinator, who in turn notifies the Training Center Headquarters at Fort MacArthur. Unit instructors make a last-minute check to insure that all is in readiness.

A smoothly operating two-day schedule is assured by close liaison among post personnel, unit instructors and Reserve staffs. Reservists check in during Saturday morning. Those with dependents register at the Hostess House where they leave their families; then they proceed to the "topside" training area where they are assigned to billets. Those without dependents report directly to the "topside" area.

Officers and enlisted men are billeted separately, and all make their own beds. Bedding is issued on memorandum receipt, and the Reservist pays a 50 cent laundry charge. If his training is on a pay status, the cost of meals in the training center dining halls is deducted from his pay. Or, if he wishes, he is free to join his family for meals at the restaurant or snack bar. The Fort MacArthur Post Exchange is open to him, but commissary privileges are limited to regularly assigned post personnel.

Training extends from 1300 to 1700 on Saturday and through most of Sunday, with time out for church attendance. By noon on Saturday, the air is charged with expectancy. For the Reservist knows that this is more than an opportunity to accumulate points and drill credits. If he is in an Engineer unit, he knows that he will get a chance to work on the Bailey bridge his unit started to erect four weeks before. If he is a member of the 13th Armored Division—only Reserve

unit of its kind on the West Coast, and one of three in the United States—he knows that the latest type tanks are marshaled for his use in the tank park. For members of anti-aircraft units, there are self-propelled multiple 50s to be unlimbered. Artillerymen can set up and fire the 105s and 155s, and Signalmen may practice with radar and other signal equipment. Transportation Corps men can study actual port facilities nearby and Quartermaster Reservists are equipped to set up and operate field bakeries and laundries.

Training is the same as that given in troop schools and follows closely the program set by Army Field Forces. Unit instructors in the various branches supervise the training, but actual instruction is conducted by the units themselves. Classroom sessions are kept to a minimum and the practical aspect of training is emphasized; for here is an opportunity to get into the open—to shoot, to handle new type weapons, or to work out knotty tactical problems on the ground, rather than on the blackboard.

The cycle of week end training brings Reserve units of the following type organizations and branches to Fort MacArthur: First week end of the month—Adjutant General's Department, 13th Armored Division, Coast Artillery. Second week end—Antiaircraft Artillery, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery (additional units), Ordnance, Quartermaster. Third week end—Cavalry, Infantry, Medical, Signal, Transportation. Fourth week end—Chemical, Engineer, Military Police, Military Intelligence. The schedule may vary, however, with miscellaneous units—such as a Finance Disbursing unit, a Military Government Group, Logistical Training Divisions, a Reception Center and Replacement Training Depot—fitted into the cycle. In many of these units, WAC Reservists participate, both in classroom and field training.

The week end training schedule turns the work week at Fort MacArthur upside down. For post personnel, the normal duty week extends from Thursday through Monday, and operations slacken on Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday and Friday are busy days of preparation. Rations are drawn, training areas are made ready, and arrangements are completed for the influx of Reservists. On Saturday and Sunday the Fort hums with activity. Monday is clean-up day, when the areas are policed and records are brought up to date. The business of providing for ORC training needs is handled by a newly

activated Provisional Battalion which directs and coordinates the work of the Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal, Medical, Engineer, and Provost Marshal sections.

An average of 150 dependents arrive each week end for an overnight stay. A planned program of recreational activity keeps them entertained while husbands and fathers train. Hostess House facilities are thrown open to wives and children.

Dependents pay a nominal charge of 50 cents a night for accommodations and take their meals at the Officers' Club, at established rates. They are free to use the recreational facilities of the fort, including the excellent clubs and two spacious swimming pools. Saturday night parties at the officers' and noncommissioned officers' clubs are social highlights, and are well attended. At the Hostess House, children of nursery age may be left in care of qualified civilian attendants at nominal cost.

While the week end training program receives emphasis, it is only one phase of Reserve activities at Fort MacArthur. A series of two-week encampments, tied in with the fort's exceptional work week, is conducted for certain Reserve units during the summer; and extensive plans are under study for both week end and summer training for Reservists from the entire Southern Military District, which extends into Arizona and Nevada. Air Force cooperation is being sought to fly in personnel outside the metropolitan area.

A target of three week ends of field training a year plus a two-week summer period for all units in the Southern California ORC Instructor Group is the immediate objective.

Inter-service cooperation has helped to make the Fort MacArthur Plan successful. On Marine Corps invitation, Reserve



U. S. Army Photograph

Tanks of the 13th Armored Division charge out of a smoke screen during training at Fort MacArthur.

units have been able to supplement their week end training by summer maneuvers at the 123,000-acre Marine Corps Base at Camp Pendleton, near San Diego. This year, for example, the 13th Armored Division went to Camp Pendleton for two weeks of summer maneuvers, instead of to Camp Hood, Texas, as formerly. Not only did this save about \$100,000 in travel and other costs; it also enabled businessmen on Reserve encampment to remain within a few hours range of their desks, in case of emergency.

Interest in the Fort MacArthur Plan is widespread. National Guard antiaircraft units in the Los Angeles area have cooperated by making 90mm guns and other equipment available. Air Force officers from a nearby training installation recently spent a day at the fort observing the week end training, and week end visits from civic groups in Los Angeles are furthering an understanding of the Reserve program. Frequent inquiries are received from other Army Areas, where senior instructors see the Fort MacArthur Plan as a possible solution of the problem of providing realistic field training for Reserve units located in thickly populated centers.



U. S. Army Photograph

Brigadier General Leroy H. Watson talks to members of an Engineer unit working on a Bailey bridge as part of their week end training.

CHRISTMAS--CARE OF POSTMASTER, U. S. A.

By

MAJOR BENJAMIN F. HARTL

LETTERS and gifts from loved ones, as well as turkey and trimmings, make Christmas for the soldiers and airmen overseas. Turkey they get in the mess hall, but letters and mementoes from home—so indispensable to morale—depend on the teamwork of relatives and friends and the Army Post Offices.

It takes an efficient operation to play Santa Claus for soldiers and airmen scattered from Tokyo to Berlin. The Army-Air Force Postal Service works around the clock, from early October through Christmas Day, to bring to the men this touch of home and fireside. By truck, train, boat, airplane and courier, letters and packages are sped over the far-flung domestic and military system comprising a part of the world's most extensive postal network. Mail to Army and Air Force personnel overseas is funneled through four major postal centers—one in San Francisco, for the Far East; another in New York City, for Europe; another in Seattle, for Alaska; and the fourth in New Orleans, for the Caribbean Command.

A focal point in processing the tremendous volume of Christmas mail sent to American military bases in and beyond the Atlantic is the Postal Concentration Center in New York City. The Center, a subdivision of the New York General Post Office, is the final station where mail originating in the United States is sorted for shipment to Army Post Offices (APO) in Europe. It is here that the Army-Air Force Postal Service assumes responsibility for transportation and delivery of APO mail from the Post Office Department. It is also the point at which the military postal system releases States-bound mail from APO addresses to the domestic system.

The New York Postal Center, in common with its civilian counterpart, reaches its highest pitch of activity during the

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Christmas season. Working closely with the superintendent of the New York Postal Concentration Center is a small Army staff of the Port Postal Division of the New York Port of Embarkation. This staff maintains liaison with the New York Postmaster and provides directory service for mail improperly addressed to Army Post Offices. It also arranges air and surface transportation for all APO mail.

The Army-Air Force Postal Service—born early in 1942 as the Army Postal Service—has its New York home in the sprawling Government Building housing part of the international mailing activities of the New York Post Office. Built in 1944 to handle the increased volume of mail for forces in the European Theater, the building's floor space covers 15 acres. It has three railroad platforms, each capable of accommodating 13 railroad cars and another platform, 250 feet long, for unloading and loading postal trucks. Manned by an employee force of 10,000 during the peak wartime operation, some 44,000,000 Christmas parcels, filling two and three-quarter million sacks, passed through the Center in the two-month period prior to 15 November 1944.

The flood of parcels arriving at the Center is quickly whisked to an endless-belt sorting table, the first step on the way to an APO address. As it reaches the sorters, the mail is separated into huge canvas tubs according to numerical groupings of APOs. It is then rolled to another section to be broken down further to individual APOs. In the final separation, mail is divided according to individual units and agencies under the particular APO's jurisdiction. During these operations experienced mail clerks seek out improperly addressed mail, as well as crushed or poorly wrapped packages. Mail which is incorrectly addressed is given its correct APO designation through the directory service of the Port Postal Division. Poorly wrapped packages are shunted to a crew of wrappers who repack the pieces.

The port postal officer arranges for shipping space on military transports and commercial vessels for the bulk of parcel post mail and on Military Air Transport Service or commercial planes for all air mail matter. Within twelve hours after the mail has been received at the Center, it is available for dispatch on the next departing ship. Air mail is placed on trains and sent to Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts, the aerial port of embarkation serving Europe. Should lack of adequate military transportation threaten to hold APO mail for longer

than a reasonable period, the port postal officer arranges transportation by commercial carriers. In such cases, the Post Office Department steps in and, fulfilling its tradition that the mails must go through, provides necessary transportation.

Normally, five days after an air mail letter is dropped in the box in the United States for an APO address in Europe, it reaches its reader. Surface mails require an average of eighteen days.

Although the wartime volume has receded considerably, the amount of mail worked by the Center during the Christmas season is still huge. During the three months preceding Christmas 1948, the Center processed nearly 35,500,000 pieces of mail for European APOs. Of this total, 51 per cent, or 18,000,000 pieces, went by air. More than one million pieces were Christmas packages. Indications are that the volume this year will equal, if not surpass, that of 1948.

The rigors of the Christmas rush period sometime make it impossible to effect delivery of parcels inadequately packed. The port postal officer at New York, a few weeks after the Christmas rush period of 1948, received this plaintive letter, illustrating the fact that there are no short cuts to adequate packing:



U. S. Army Photograph

APO mail ready for shipment at the Postal Concentration Center, New York.

"Dear Sir: About 6 weeks ago I mailed to Sgt. Jones, Hq. and Hq. Det., 911th Waste Disposal Unit, APO 666, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y., a pair of argyle Sox wrapped in a Sunday newspaper. Yesterday he wrote me that he had received the newspaper but the argyles were missing. I spent fifty hours knitting those Sox with my own hands. I can't understand why he got the Sunday newspaper, with the correct address but not the argyles. I am enclosing 50 cents in stamps for you to return them to me. I know you can find them. Mary Smith."

To prevent happenings of this sort, the Center maintains a package rewrapping service. Also, attendants at parcel post receiving stations try to make certain that articles for overseas shipment are packed in heavy corrugated cardboard, with all air space stuffed with filler. The package should be wrapped in heavy paper, tied securely, and then correctly addressed. If this practice is followed, no difficulties are encountered in the safe transmission of parcels to overseas addresses. Rules for avoiding mailing difficulties, especially at Christmas time, are simple: 'Pack securely, address correctly, send no perishables, and mail early.'

The well-meaning and loving mother who spends hours baking her son's favorite layer cake will pack it in a flimsy box. As might be predicted, it reaches him as a crumb cake. Other perishables do not lend themselves to transport by mail, regardless of how well they are wrapped. A mother who fears her son will miss his Christmas turkey bakes a big "tom" weeks in advance, mails it to him, and he has to throw it away, spoiled, upon its arrival.

The Christmas spirit has its place within the package. However, when gay but frail wrappings are used, the parcel usually ends up a tattered wreck. Brightly colored cards or envelopes with addresses almost obscured by the background are pet peeves of the postal clerks whose eyes soon weaken under the strain. Some well-wishers slow up or negate their gifts by sending forbidden commodities to occupied areas. These articles are intercepted and returned to the senders. Tobacco products, for example, may not be sent to Germany and certain other European countries; and, of course, the mailing of liquor is forbidden.

All fourth class parcels are subject to postal inspection to detect restricted items in the mails. Experienced mail handlers are the detectors, and few dodges evade them. Security precautions hold pilferage of the mails to a minimum. Postal employees are thoroughly screened and are bonded. Army postal clerks also are bonded to the Post Office Department.

Although the Port Postal Division attempts to provide last-minute transportation for the shipment of the Christmas mails, it will not assure timely arrival of packages mailed to APOs after 30 November. In 1948, however, a boatload leaving New York on 12 December reached addressees in Europe in time for Christmas.

The flow in the mail pipeline is reversed when the serviceman overseas mails a letter home. For example, a letter mailed at APO 777 (Vienna, Austria) is addressed to a family in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The unit mail clerk collects this letter with other mail of the organization and delivers it to APO 777, where it is separated as to class—air mail, first class and so on—and postmarked. All mail is broken down by destination until the volume to a particular area is too small to warrant further separation. The Minneapolis bundle is included in the mail pouch for Minnesota. By mail truck to the railhead, and thence by Army-Air Force Postal Service railway car, the mail goes to Bremerhaven, Germany, where the 28th Base Post Office reworks the mail that has been collected by the railway mail car in its journey across Europe. At the time of dispatch, all mail for the United States is stowed in sealed holds aboard ship. Upon the ship's arrival at New York, the United States Postal Service takes over, and the mail is handled as if of domestic origin.



U. S. Army Photograph

Separating mail at the New York Port of Embarkation Postal Center.

An air mail letter from the same APO goes by plane from Vienna via Frankfurt, Germany, and Paris, France, to the Post Office Department's New York Air Mail Field, thence by domestic air service to its destination. A parcel sent to the same address is dispatched in a sack to the United States Customs Office serving Minneapolis, where it undergoes customs inspection. (A \$50 exemption still is permitted for all gift packages sent by servicemen overseas.) United States postage is affixed to all classes of mail. At no time does the mail enter International Postal channels.

The tie-in between the civilian and military mail systems is unique. The Army-Air Force Postal Service is in reality an extension of the United States domestic postal service operated under agreement between the military and the Postmaster General. The military postal service, however, differs from the civilian in one important respect. While civilian addresses are stationary, military addresses usually are mobile. The APO number denotes that military channeling is to be given the mail. During hostilities, this number serves as an element of security. The APO number system is retained in peacetime to indicate that the mail is to be dispatched from United States ports to military destinations unhampered by the formalities required for dispatch through International Postal channels. The military postal system also provides controlled "en route" delivery to both individuals and organizations on the move.

Domestic rates apply to all APO mail, regardless of destination or class—whether it be air mail, first class mail, parcel post or in a special classification. Christmas cards should bear first class postage or be sent air mail. Money orders, but not postal notes, may be transmitted from or to an APO address in the same manner as between post offices in the United States. Restrictions as to weight and bulk are also identical, a package being limited to 70 pounds in weight and 100 inches in length and girth combined. In such packages from well-wishers in the States, the Army-Air Force Postal Service this year is carrying a touch of Christmas and home to servicemen around the globe.

CENSORSHIP OF THE JAPANESE PRESS

By

JACQUES G. RICHARDSON

WHEN the Occupation forces moved into Japan in September 1945, they encountered a unique problem in the control of information and communications media. In the liberated European countries, and in Germany and Austria, our civil censors set up shop as our troops took towns and cities. They moved along with the front as operational intelligence and security control groups. Censorship in Japan, on the other hand, had to be organized quickly, since physical possession of Japan had been gained immediately after surrender.

Plans had been made in advance, as part of the overall planning of the abortive operations, Olympic and Coronet; but there was a shortage of experienced censors. The original personnel came from a wide range of technical backgrounds. Some had been operational intelligence officers and men; some were civilians who had served as postal base censors. Many of them—experienced in the press, radio, motion pictures and even drama—had been trained in San Francisco (and later Hawaii) on the staff of the Civil Affairs Intelligence Group. Many were oriental linguists. But they had little common training for a highly sensitive and important job.

Today, nearly every member, American or foreigner, is required to know at least two languages, preferably English and Japanese. Many speak several tongues; and the group includes Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Indonesian, British, Indian, and some stateless persons. All, today, are experienced censors; and all are approved by counterintelligence.

The Civil Censorship Detachment was set up in Tokyo in September and October 1945 as part of the Civil Intelligence Section, G-2, GHQ. "Civil" means exactly that. Military pub-

FIRST LIEUTENANT JACQUES G. RICHARDSON, MI-Res, was on the staff of the Civil Censorship Detachment, Civil Intelligence Section, GHQ, Far East Command, from early 1946 to late 1948.

lications, APO mail, and military electrical communications are in no way interfered with by CCD. The detachment concerns itself only with what the native civilian population reads, sees, hears and writes.

Civil censorship arrived in Japan in time to hear the Japan Broadcasting Corporation blasting hourly invective against the invaders. Japanese newspapers were warning all citizens to be cautious when near foreigners, as "all undesirable contacts" were to be avoided. The Tokyo-published English language *Nippon Times* never did admit defeat. On the day of the surrender, 15 August 1945, this unofficial organ of the Japanese foreign office circumvented the ugly truth by printing the headline: "His Majesty Issues Rescript to Restore Peace." Euphemisms, especially in the press, could have imperilled our position in Japan, and obviously had to be brought under control. The noisy and jingoistic Domei News Agency also required attention. Ever since its foundation in January 1936, it had spread far and wide deceptive words of the meaning and intent of Japan's colonization policies in Asia and the Pacific.

In October 1945, a directive from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) ordered the immediate dissolution of Domei. In its place, the Kyodo (Cooperative) News Agency was organized. Kyodo now has a clientele membership of some 120 newspapers. Originally all Kyodo copy, censored first in CCD's news agency section, was automatically censored again when it reached outlying subscriber journals. This gave rise to occasional lapses in tight control. A provincial subscriber would receive a Kyodo report containing a few lines deleted in the version held by the central office, but which intermediate editors had failed to catch. This the Japanese inevitably attributed to "administrative mishandling," with promises of greater caution in the future.

Despite some difficulties, the Japanese accepted our press censorship with exceptional good will and cooperated fully with American censors. Japanese press material had been examined and cut so mercilessly by Nippon's wartime military censors that our excisions were few and mild in comparison.

Four main press censorship stations were established, at Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Sapporo. The bureau handling the great majority of domestic and incoming foreign copy was in Tokyo. Until mid-July 1948, telephone and teletype liaison was maintained between these stations to insure, insofar as possible, identical action on similar stories or illustrations.

Occasionally, dissimilarity in the action taken by the Tokyo and Osaka stations, for example, would bring an editor or his representative complaining that a great injustice had been done. Censors always listened to complaints, but remedial measures were virtually impossible, since the newsworthiness of a story is usually short-lived. By mid-1947 an equitable and reasonably standardized procedure had been formulated and adopted by the censors.

Censorship officers were for the most part young civilians and Army officers (and a few Navy officers) who made up in enthusiasm and energy what they lacked in censorship experience. They worked long hours and read myriad reports. Speed was the keynote; copy was detained for minimal periods. Countless telephone calls had to be made, to check veracity or to determine the desirability of publication. Despite an utterly hopeless civil communications system, mean clearance time on domestic articles was less than one minute. It took four or five minutes to pass, suppress or delete the average item of foreign origin.

All headlines, news items, features, fiction, photographs and cartoons were examined prior to publication. Individual galley proofs were examined and approved or disapproved. Special copyboys assigned to CCD by the various publications would then telephone their respective make-up departments to insert or kill the article in final page proof. Finished page proofs were delivered to the Civil Censorship Detachment by automobile, motorcycle or bicycle messenger. Examiners rechecked these and stamped each approved proof. This was done before the press time of individual newspapers. It was seldom that a newspaper missed its press schedule because of censorship action, and then usually because of poor telephone liaison between the publication's own employees. All this was accomplished despite the fact that the newspapers and the wire copy censored by GHQ were published in Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Russian and French.

From the early days of the Occupation, small metropolitan and provincial newspapers—as well as the advertising, weather reports and radio schedules printed by the major newspapers—were examined on a post-censorship basis. GHQ risked permitting editors of minor publications to print something undesirable. A small newspaper had more to lose if prosecuted. Ninety-nine per cent of these publishers kept their records clean. They were required, however, to forward to the press

censorship station nearest their locality copies of every publication they issued. These were carefully scrutinized. Notices of violation of the Press Code for Japan (published by SCAP in 1945) were sent to refractory editors with warnings that repeated offenses would result in suspension.

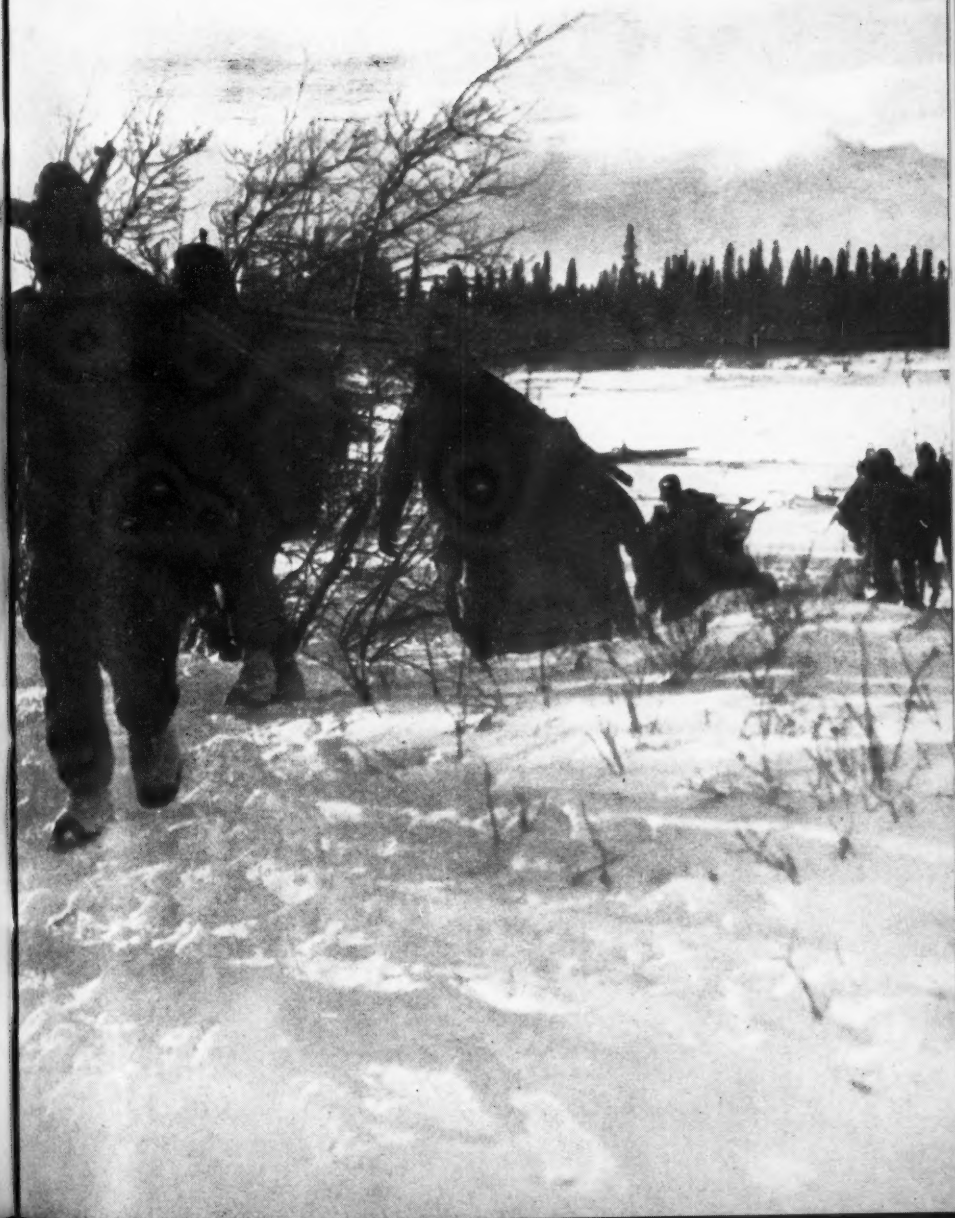
Censorship policies were determined at the Detachment level, or higher in the echelons of GHQ. The purpose of censorship was to prevent the publication or dissemination of material inimical to the objectives of the Allied occupation of Japan. There were misinterpretations and abuses of this, since administrators and the systems they control are fallible; but errors in operation were quickly spotted and corrected.

Censorship had a secondary purpose—the ceaseless function of supplying intelligence to every agency concerned with the Occupation of Japan. Vast amounts of economic and technical intelligence were forwarded to the SCAP sections charged with the supervision of Japan's agriculture, natural resources, foreign trade, labor, and public health and welfare. Political intelligence was forwarded to the government section. Other departments used information on the repatriation, demobilization and reparations programs, material that would have been extremely difficult to obtain had there been no agency charged with information control. Military intelligence and counter-intelligence also leaned heavily on CCD's resources.

The progress made by censorship, together with the more positive and constructive counsel given by the information division of SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section, gave evidence in early 1948 that Japan's press was in the throes of a renaissance. The germ of democratization was stirring. It was allowed fuller growth when, in July 1948, all Japanese newspapers and wire services were removed from pre-censorship status.

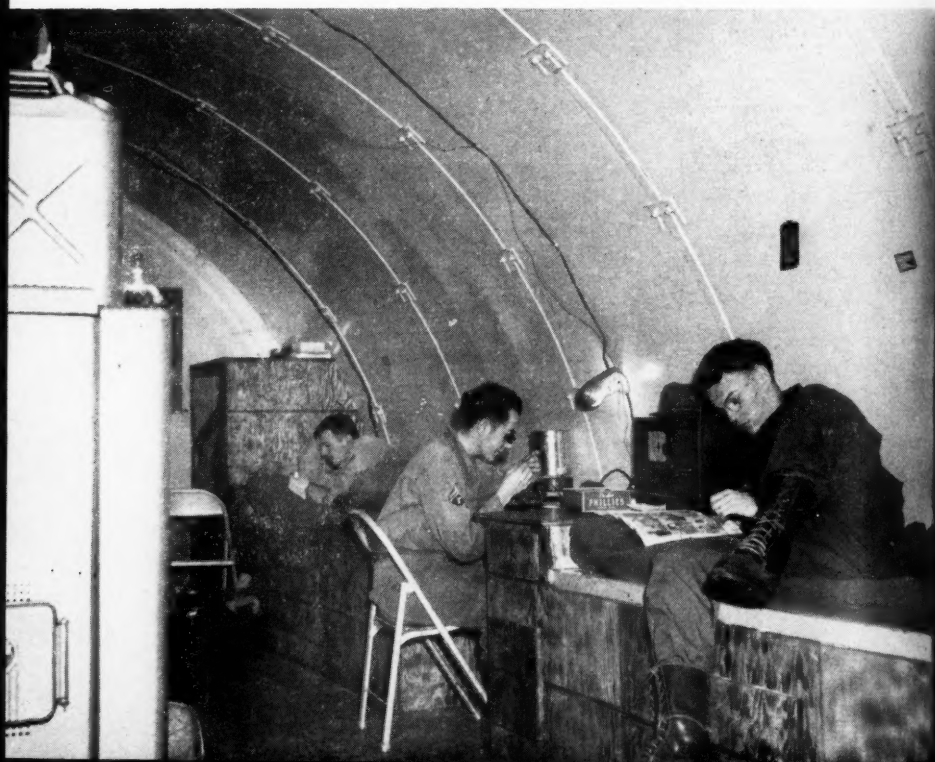
Since that time, censorship surveillance of the Japanese press has been limited to a mild form of post-publication examination, designed to check on general compliance with the spirit of the Press Code for Japan. The complete removal of pre-censorship controls in July 1948 has been justified by the post-censorship record of the indigenous press. With the exception of a few papers on the extremist fringe, the majority of them small in circulation and influence, the press has demonstrated an increasing, though still somewhat uncertain, recognition of journalistic responsibility.

IT TAKES TOUGH MEN FOR THE ARCTIC





Sweets-hungry soldiers (above) buy candy bars in a temporary post exchange on Adak, Aleutian Islands. Below, enlisted men off duty relax in their Quonset quarters. Note stove and improvised water heater at left.





Men on maneuvers (above) gather around a stove during a break in field training. Below, soldiers begin preparing one of the day's three meals.





A lieutenant takes a wind velocity reading during field exercises near Fairbanks, Alaska.

All U. S. Army photographs, compiled for The Digest by William R. Adam, Pictorial Branch, Office of Public Information, Office of the Secretary of Defense.



Major General Stanley L. Scott, Commanding General, U. S. Army Alaska (above, left) emerges from a shelter dug into a snowbank. Above, right, a lieutenant commander and a Marine Corps major in "Bachelor Officers' Quarters." Below, a patrol from the 2d Infantry Division on Alaska trek.





Cold and wind make life in the Arctic a constant struggle for survival. Above, an encampment at Big Delta, Alaska. Below, a temporary headquarters set up in the Arctic wastes during a maneuver problem.



ADJUSTING SERVICE PAY AND ALLOWANCES

WHEN on 12 October 1949 President Truman signed Public Law 351, the first basic readjustment of service pay in forty years was given statutory sanction. Behind the Career Compensation Act of 1949 are months of study by the Armed Forces, by the Advisory Commission on Service Pay (Hook Commission), and finally by the Congress. The new law, affecting members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service, and their dependents, is designed to establish for the uniformed services a compensation pattern which will tend to attract and retain personnel of the highest caliber.

Major provisions of the Act "shall become effective on 1 October 1949, and no pay, allowances, or benefits provided herein shall accrue to any person for any period prior thereto."

Basically, the principles laid down in the report of the Hook Commission have been embodied in the Act. There are, however, some noteworthy differences between the recommendations of the Hook Commission (see ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, February 1949) and the legislation as finally enacted. For example, the pay increases prescribed in the new law are in some instances less than those recommended by the Hook Commission, particularly as they apply to the higher grades.

Except with relation to computation of pay of persons retired for length of service, the Act contains no provisions relating to non-disability retirement. Any attempt to rewrite the retirement laws insofar as they pertain to voluntary and involuntary retirement, the House Armed Services Committee decided, should be held in abeyance.

Basic and Special Pay

Basic Pay: The Hook Commission's basic recommendations regarding the method of compensation for length of service are carried out in the Act. Unlike the old longevity increases (or "fogies"), the new length-of-service increases are paid on a flat rate of increase rather than on a percentage basis. Occurring every two years up to eighteen, and thereafter every four years,

Monthly Basic Pay for Members of the Uniformed Services

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Pay grade	Cumulative years of service										
	Under 2	Over 2	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10	Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 22
O-8	\$926.25	\$926.25	\$926.25	\$926.25	\$926.25	\$926.25	\$926.25	\$926.25	\$926.25	\$926.25	\$926.25
O-7	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50
O-6	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	584.25	612.75	641.25
O-5	456.00	456.00	456.00	456.00	456.00	456.00	470.25	484.50	498.75	527.25	555.75
O-4	384.75	384.75	384.75	384.75	399.00	413.25	427.50	441.75	456.00	484.50	498.75
O-3	313.50	313.50	327.75	342.00	356.25	370.50	384.75	399.00	413.25	427.50	441.75
O-2	249.38	249.38	277.88	292.13	306.38	320.63	334.88	349.13	349.13	349.13	349.13
O-1	213.75	228.00	242.25	256.50	270.75	285.00	299.25	313.50	313.50	313.50	313.50

WARRANT OFFICERS

W-4	\$320.10	\$320.10	\$320.10	\$334.65	\$349.20	\$363.75	\$378.30	\$392.85	\$407.40	\$421.95	\$436.50
W-3	291.00	291.00	291.00	298.28	305.55	312.83	320.10	327.38	334.65	349.20	363.75
W-2	254.63	254.63	254.63	254.63	261.90	269.18	276.45	283.73	291.00	305.55	320.10
W-1	210.98	210.98	210.98	218.25	225.53	232.80	240.08	247.35	254.63	269.18	283.73

ENLISTED PERSONS

E-7	\$198.45	\$198.45	\$205.80	\$213.15	\$220.50	\$227.85	\$235.20	\$242.55	\$249.90	\$264.60	\$279.30
E-6	169.05	169.05	176.40	183.75	191.10	198.45	205.80	213.15	220.50	235.20	249.90
E-5	139.45	147.00	154.35	161.70	169.05	176.40	183.75	191.10	198.45	213.15	227.85
E-4	117.40	124.95	132.30	139.65	147.00	154.35	161.70	169.05	176.40	191.10	191.10
E-3	95.55	102.90	110.25	117.60	124.95	132.30	139.65	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00
E-2	82.50	90.00	97.50	105.00	112.50	120.00	127.50	135.00	142.50	150.00	157.50
E-1 (over 4 months)	80.00	87.50	95.00	102.50	110.00	117.50	125.00	132.50	140.00	147.50	155.00
E-1 (under 4 months)	75.00	82.50	90.00	97.50	105.00	112.50	120.00	127.50	135.00	142.50	150.00

these increases cease in each grade when it is reasonably expected that the individual should have advanced to a higher grade.

For basic pay purposes, commissioned officers (whether serving under temporary or permanent appointment) are assigned by grade to the following pay grades:

Pay grade	Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps	Navy, Coast Guard, and Coast and Geodetic Survey
O-8	General, lieutenant general and major general.	Admiral, vice admiral and rear admiral (upper half).
O-7	Brigadier general	Rear admiral (lower half) and commodore.
O-6	Colonel	Captain.
O-5	Lieutenant colonel	Commander.
O-4	Major	Lieutenant commander.
O-3	Captain	Lieutenant.
O-2	First lieutenant	Lieutenant (junior grade).
O-1	Second lieutenant	Ensign.

Officers are compensated as shown in the accompanying table, opposite.

Warrant officers (*including those heretofore retired*) and enlisted personnel shall be distributed by the respective Secretaries in pay grades shown in accompanying table, opposite.

Special Pay—Physicians and Dentists: Provision is made for continuance of the \$100 a month special pay granted to medical and dental officers. This special pay is in addition to the increases authorized in other sections of the Act.

Incentive Pay—Hazardous Duty: Subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the President, members of the uniformed services are entitled to receive incentive pay for the performance of certain hazardous duties required by competent orders. The Act defines nine types of hazardous duty, performance of which warrants incentive pay. These are: (1) duty as a crew member, involving frequent and regular participation in aerial flight; (2) duty on board a submarine, including submarines under construction from the time builders' trials commence; (3) duty involving frequent and regular participation in aerial flights, not as a crew member; (4) duty involving frequent and regular participation in glider flights; (5) duty involving parachute jumping as an essential part of military duty; (6) duty involving intimate contact with persons afflicted with leprosy; (7) duty involving the demolition of explosives as a primary duty, including training for such duty; (8) duty involving participation in submarine escape training; (9) duty at the Navy Deep Sea Diving School or

the Navy Experimental Diving Unit, when such duty involves participation in training.

For the performance of hazardous duty involving frequent and regular participation in aerial flight *by members of aircraft crews*, and submarine duty (see 1 and 2 preceding), personnel will be paid at the following monthly rates:

Pay grade	Monthly rate	Pay grade	Monthly rate
O-8	\$150.00	W-2	\$100.00
O-7	150.00	W-1	100.00
O-6	210.00	E-7	75.00
O-5	180.00	E-6	67.50
O-4	150.00	E-5	60.00
O-3	120.00	E-4	52.50
O-2	110.00	E-3	45.00
O-1	100.00	E-2	37.50
W-4	100.00	E-1	30.00
W-3	100.00		

Participation in all other types of hazardous duty (see 3 to 9) entitles officers to \$100 a month, and enlisted personnel to \$50 a month.

In time of war, the President may suspend payment of incentive pay for performance of any or all hazardous duty.

Enlisted personnel are authorized special pay for deep sea diving at the rate of not less than \$5 nor more than \$30 a month. Special pay for sea and foreign duty is authorized for enlisted personnel only, and is paid at the following monthly rates:

Pay grade	Monthly rate	Pay grade	Monthly rate
E-7	\$22.50	E-3	\$ 9.00
E-6	20.00	E-2	8.00
E-5	16.00	E-1	8.00
E-4	13.00		

Reenlistment Grants: As recommended by the Hook Commission, reenlistment bonuses are based on the number of years for which a person reenlists rather than upon the length of his past service. When an individual reenlists within three months of his discharge (or lesser period if and when authorized by the Secretary), he will be paid a lump sum bonus of \$40, \$90, \$160, \$250, or \$360 for an enlistment of two, three, four, five, or six years, respectively. Upon enlistment for an unspecified period *amounting to more than six years*, a lump sum bonus of \$360 will be paid. Upon completion of each six

years of such an enlistment, \$360 will be paid, up to a total payment of \$1440. No reenlistment bonus will be paid for more than four reenlistments entered into after 1 October 1949. A person reenlisting for a period which would extend the length of his active Federal service beyond thirty years will receive a reenlistment bonus covering the minimum number of years necessary for him to complete thirty years of active service.

Enlisted personnel who, prior to the expiration of the terms for which they have reenlisted, extend their reenlistment to a longer enlistment period, will be paid \$20 for each year of such extension subject to the limitation of \$1440 total payment. A member of the uniformed services who reenlists within three months after discharge from an enlistment begun prior to 1 October 1949 (or reenlists within three months after being relieved from active service as an officer or warrant officer under appointment made prior to that date if such commissioned or warrant service immediately followed enlisted service), will be entitled to receive either: (1) such enlistment allowances as were in effect prior to 1 October 1949, or (2) the reenlistment bonus prescribed by this Act, whichever is the greater; however, that allowance payable under (1) will not exceed \$300.

Allowances

Basic Allowance for Subsistence: Each officer is authorized a subsistence allowance of \$42 a month, regardless of whether or not he has dependents. Enlisted personnel will receive \$2.25 a day when rations in kind are not available, or \$1.05 a day when authorized to mess separately, or an amount not to exceed \$3 a day when assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no Government messing facilities are available.

Basic Allowance for Quarters: When officers receive an allowance in lieu of Government quarters, it will be paid at the following monthly rate:

Pay grade	With dependents	Without dependents	Pay grade	With dependents	Without dependents
O-8	\$150.00	\$120.00	O-2	82.50	67.50
O-7	150.00	120.00	O-1	75.00	60.00
O-6	120.00	105.00	W-4	105.00	82.50
O-5	120.00	90.00	W-3	90.00	75.00
O-4	105.00	82.50	W-2	82.50	67.50
O-3	90.00	75.00	W-1	75.00	60.00

All enlisted personnel without dependents, and those in grades E-1, E-2, and E-3 regardless of whether or not they have dependents, will receive \$45 a month when authorized to draw quarters allowance. Enlisted personnel in grade E-4 who have dependents and with seven or more years of service, and those in grades E-5, E-6, and E-7 with dependents, when authorized, will draw \$67.50 a month as quarters allowance.

Travel and Transportation Allowances: Under such regulations as the Secretaries concerned may prescribe, the maximum monetary allowance based on mileage (such as is paid in lieu of travel in kind for temporary changes of station) is increased to seven cents a mile by the Act. The maximum mileage allowance (for permanent change of station) is now ten cents a mile. The per diem allowance is raised to a maximum of \$9 a day.

Personal Money Allowance: As recommended by the Hook Commission, special pay for aides and for enlisted personnel for reward and honor (those which accompanied certain decorations and those paid for expert and combat service) are abolished. The only personal money allowance provided for in the Act is that paid to officers serving in the grade of lieutenant general or equivalent and above.

Retirement, Separation, and Physical Disability

Disability Retirement Pay: In general, provisions of the Act relating to retirement or separation for physical disability apply to all members of the military service—Regular and reserve, commissioned and enlisted. To be eligible for retirement pay, a member of the uniformed services must have a disability of a permanent nature which renders him unfit to perform his duties, and in addition must meet certain requirements set forth below. Such disability must not be the result of intentional misconduct or willful neglect, and must not have been incurred during an unauthorized absence.

Regular personnel and members of reserve components on extended active duty for more than 30 days are eligible for such retirement if their disabilities are 30 per cent or more according to Veterans Administration standards, and if their disabilities are "the proximate result of the performance of active duty." (Any disability incurred in line of duty during a period of active service in time of war or national emergency will be considered to be the proximate result of the performance of active duty.) Those who are disqualified for

duty by disabilities which meet the second requirement but which are less than 30 per cent may be separated and paid disability severance pay.

However, Regular personnel and members of reserve components on extended active duty for more than 30 days are eligible for such retirement for physically disqualifying disabilities of at least 30 per cent but not necessarily "the proximate result of the performance of active duty" *if they have eight years or more of active service.* ("Active service" includes active duty and such inactive duty as is performed for the earning of retirement point credits as mentioned in Public Law 810—80th Congress.) If such disabilities are less than 30 per cent, he may be separated and paid disability severance pay.

Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraphs, any member of the uniformed services who shall have completed at least 20 years of active service and who is otherwise qualified to be retired for physical disability except that his disability is less than 30 per cent shall be retired and shall be entitled to receive disability retirement pay.

Members of the uniformed services (including reserve component personnel not on active duty and those on active duty for thirty days or less) are eligible for such retirement if their disqualifying disabilities: (1) resulted from injury; (2) are 30 per cent or more; and (3) "are the proximate result of the performance of active duty, full-time training duty, other full-time duty, or inactive duty training . . ." If such a disability is less than 30 per cent, the member may be separated and paid disability severance pay.

Excepting those who are determined to have permanent disabilities and retired immediately, personnel who meet these requirements are listed on temporary disability retired lists of their respective services pending disposition of their cases. A person whose name is on such a list will be given a physical examination at least once each eighteen months. Whenever an examination discloses that his disability is permanent, he may be permanently retired for disability. If an examination indicates that he is physically qualified for active service, his name will be removed from the temporary disability retired list and he may be restored to active service, or to a reserve component if he was not in the Regular establishment. Those with less than 20 years' active service who are found to have disabilities of less than 30 per cent may be separated and paid disability severance pay. No person will be

carried on a temporary disability retired list for more than five years; any individual remaining on such a list for five years may either be separated or retired.

A member whose name is placed on the temporary disability retired list, or who is retired for physical disability, is entitled to receive disability retirement pay computed (at his election) by multiplying an amount equal to the monthly basic pay of the grade or rating held by him at the time his name is placed on the temporary disability retired list or, if not placed on that list, at the time of his retirement, either by (1) a number equal to the number of years of active service served by him multiplied by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or (2) the percentage of his physical disability at the time his name was placed on the temporary disability retired list or at the time of retirement, whichever is earlier. However, if a member served satisfactorily in a higher temporary grade or rating, he shall have his disability retirement pay computed on the basis of the monthly basic pay of such higher grade or rating.

In no case will disability retirement pay exceed 75 per cent of the basic pay upon which the computation is based. The disability retirement pay of persons carried on the temporary disability retired list will be not less than 50 per cent of the basic pay upon which the computation is based.

When a disability entitling a member of the uniformed services to disability retirement pay is discovered in the course of an examination given in connection with a permanent or temporary promotion for which eligibility is based upon cumulative years of service, this higher grade will be used in computing disability retirement pay. A retired member serving on active duty in a temporary higher grade who incurs a disability which entitles him to disability retirement pay may have his retirement pay recomputed.

Any person now retired (or entitled to retire) for physical disability may elect within five years of the effective date of the new Act to receive disability retirement pay under its provisions, if qualified by virtue of his disabilities. In qualifying for such retirement, any reexamination and redetermination of disabilities will not imperil present retired status.

Disability Severance Pay is computed on the basis of the pay of the grade held at the time of separation or any higher grade held by him. Such severance pay is derived by multiplying an amount equal to two months of the member's basic pay by the number of years of his service, provided that the product

so obtained does not exceed a total of two years of basic pay. If, as a result of physical examination for promotion, a member is found to be physically disabled, computation will be based on the grade to which he would have been promoted.

The retirement status of personnel retired under provisions of earlier laws is not affected by this Act. The law provides that "Any member who, on the effective date of this Act, is a hospital patient and who within six months of the effective date of this Act is retired as a result of a physical disability growing out of the injury or disease for which he was hospitalized as of the date of enactment of this Act, may elect to receive retirement benefits computed under the laws in effect on the date preceding the date of enactment of this Act."

Members and former members of reserve components retired under earlier laws (such as Public Law 810—80th Congress) may have their retired pay computed as provided in the new Act, if they are so entitled by reason of the provisions of this Statute.

Continuance of Family Allowance During Current Enlistments

Personnel who enlist (or reenlist) in the Armed Forces after 1 October 1949 will not receive the family allowances defined in the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942. Personnel serving in enlistments which began prior to passage of the Career Compensation Act will continue to receive their pay and family allowances in effect on 30 September 1949, unless their total compensation under the new Act would be equal or greater. However, these allowances will terminate with such enlistments or on 1 July 1952, whichever is the earlier.

In determining whether an enlisted person's compensation would be greater under the new Act than his compensation with family allowances on 30 September 1949, two different methods of computation are used. For those serving in enlistments which began subsequent to 1 July 1946, computation of total compensation, beginning six months after the passage of the Act, will not include Government contributions to family allowances for: (1) a parent dependent for substantial support; (2) a parent dependent for chief support when a family allowance for a wife or child for the enlisted person is also authorized; (3) a brother or sister dependent for chief or substantial support. The computation will include Government contributions for dependent wives and children and for

parent(s) dependent for chief support when no family allowance is authorized for wife or child. In effect this means that in most cases family allowances for parents and for brothers and sisters will be discontinued six months after passage of the Act, and the enlisted personnel concerned will then be paid under provisions of the new law.

For personnel whose enlistments began prior to 1 July 1946, as well as those with only Class A dependents (wives and/or children), computation of total compensation will include all Government contributions to family allowances.

Any enlisted person whose total compensation on 30 September 1949 exceeds the amount of total compensation to which he will become entitled (exclusive of Government contributions to family allowances) shall, upon application made within one year from 1 October 1949, be discharged from the service.

Conclusion

Commenting on the passage of the Act, General Omar N. Bradley emphasized that "the first adjustment of the Armed Forces compensation in forty years is not haphazard or piecemeal. . . . It was no hurried legislation; and I believe that the investment of the American people in this compensation plan will be paid back a thousandfold."

"I know that I speak for every soldier, sailor, and airman, and for all the service families, when I say that we of the service realize that the Career Compensation Act is more than a pay raise. It is an endorsement by the American people, through their selected representatives, of the way in which these able Americans in the services are carrying out their assigned missions, both at home and abroad."

AID

EDITORIAL NOTE

With this issue, Lieutenant Colonel John D. Kenderdine, AGD, Editor of the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST since its founding in 1946, relinquishes the editorship by reason of retirement from active duty.

Colonel Kenderdine will be succeeded as editor by Lieutenant Colonel Myron K. Barrett, Infantry.

DISPOSITION OF WAR SUPPLIES IN EUROPE

By

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. B. PALMER

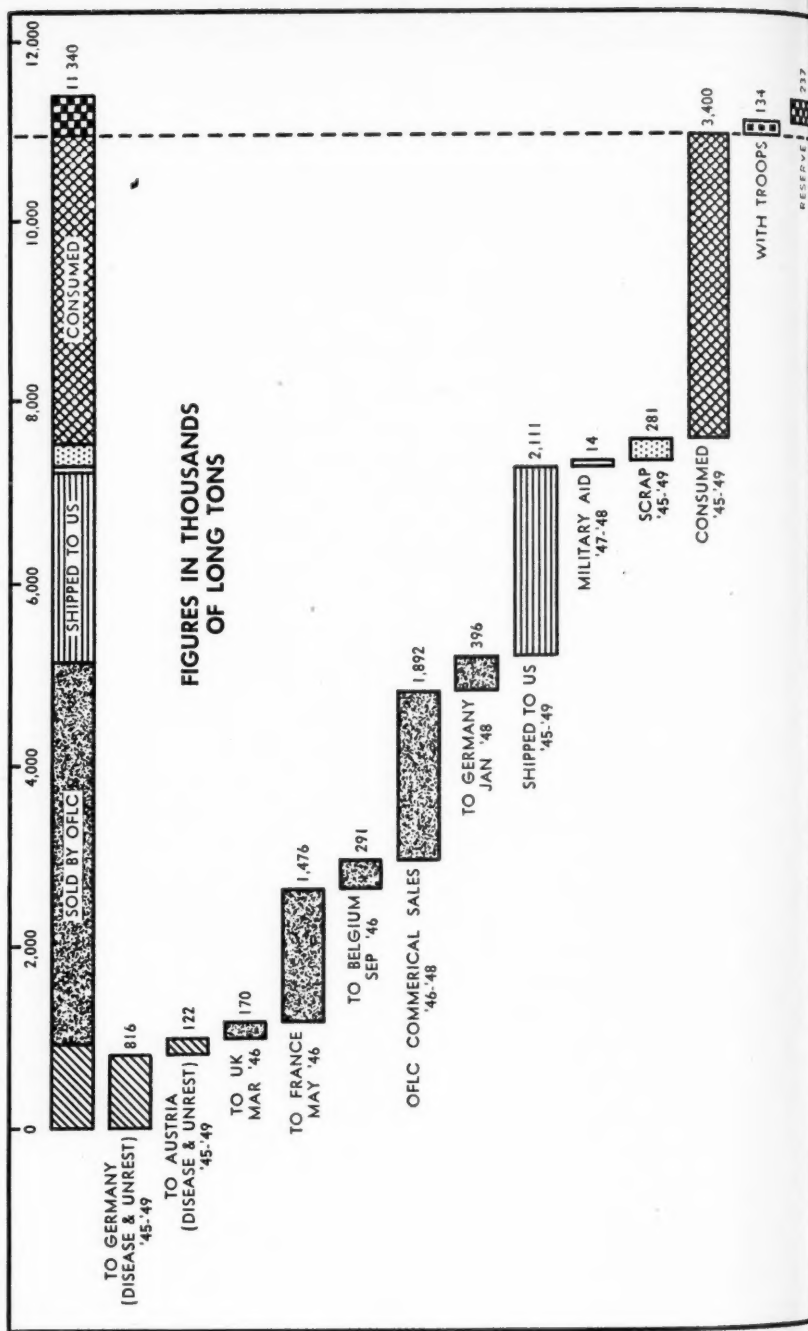
ONE of the great projects that confronted the United States Army of Occupation in Europe at the end of the war was the orderly and practical disposition of more than 11,000,000 long tons of United States Army stocks and equipment, which had cost roughly 10 billion dollars. This immense treasure was dispersed in depots and collection centers from England to Czechoslovakia, from North Africa to Norway.

That was the situation in the European Theater of Operations on 1 July 1945. Since then the Department of the Army has authorized release to the German economy of 816,000 tons to materials required to prevent disease and unrest and to support the Displaced Persons Program through UNRRA and IRO. These stocks were released as deferred charges against future German exports. On the same basis and during the same period, 122,000 tons of stocks were released to the Austrian economy.

In 1945 the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) was organized, under the State Department, to arrange for disposal of surplus military property to allied governments and individual purchasers. Under the settlement agreement of 27 March 1946 which implemented the joint statement of 6 December 1945 signed by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom, 170,000 tons of surplus were turned over to Great Britain. This settlement included lend-lease, reciprocal aid, claims, troop pay and all bills outstanding through 31 December 1945, as well as surplus property.

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. B. PALMER was Director of Logistics, European Command, when he wrote this article. Since then he has become Commanding General, 82d Airborne Division.

Disposition of U. S. Supplies and Equipment on Hand, 1 July 1945



In the agreement reached between this Government and France on 28 May 1946 in settlement for lend-lease, reciprocal aid, surplus war property and claims, sale to the French Government of all remaining surplus property in France and French North Africa, amounting to 1,476,000 tons, was completed under much the same terms as in the British agreement.

On 24 September 1946 the United States and Belgium signed an agreement in settlement for lend-lease, reciprocal aid, Plan A, surplus property and claims. Under terms of the agreement, OFLC turned over 291,000 tons of surplus property in Belgium to the Belgian Government which agreed to sell this property and return 50 per cent of the gross proceeds of the sale to the United States Government. During the period 1946 to 1948 OFLC also disposed of 1,892,000 tons through sales to individual customers.

In January 1948, OFLC concluded a contract with the Bizonal Economic Council in Germany whereby all surplus property in Germany (except certain forbidden items) which OFLC had not otherwise sold, was made available to the Germans at 21 per cent of cost price. Accordingly, during the period April to September 1948, 396,000 tons were turned over to the Germans.

A grand total of 4,225,000 tons of surplus property was disposed of through all of these OFLC sales.

During the four-year period, a total of 2,111,000 tons of supplies was returned to the United States. A small amount, 14,000 tons, was sent directly to other countries receiving military aid.

Also, 281,000 tons of scrap—demilitarized obsolete and surplus equipment—were sold for dollars under contracts requiring return of the scrap to the United States.

During the four-year period, 3,400,000 tons of the original 11,340,000 tons had been consumed by U. S. Occupation Forces. By May 1949, only 371,000 tons were still in the hands of troops or in military reserves. The wartime stocks in Europe have all been consumed now, except for a few slow-moving items.

AID

SCIENTISTS IN RESERVE

THE Department of the Army needed information on a certain organic chemical compound—its availability and production potential. The Chemical Corps, as part of its research and development program, wanted to know how many tons of that compound the United States chemical industry could produce. But funds and manpower with which to get the answer were at a premium, and neither could be spared from more immediate research. The project therefore was farmed out to a Research and Development Training Group of the Organized Reserve Corps. The members of this Reserve unit, all scientists and most of them actively engaged in research work, undertook the assignment, and the Chemical Corps soon received a complete answer to its query—free of charge.

Reserve R&D Training Units—of which there are now some 80 with a total membership of about 2400—are set up to provide reservist duty training to Reserve officers trained and experienced in scientific research. Unit members are officers, many of them leading figures in the physical, engineering, medical, and biological sciences. Groups usually are organized in the vicinity of universities, private research foundations, industrial research laboratories, and Government research installations; that is, in areas where there is a concentration of skilled and experienced research scientists.

Groups consist of a minimum of 20 scientists. Their qualifications and assignments must be approved by the Department of the Army. If 20 are not available, a sub-group of 10 or more may be organized, and attached to a nearby training unit for administration. As a guide to the officer awarding training credits, the Chief of the Technical Service concerned furnishes, with each project, an estimate of the number of hours required for its completion. The area commander is responsible for insuring that the Reserve officer receives appropriate credit for actual work performed.

The R&D Reserve program was established in May 1948, under provisions of Department of the Army Circular 127. It serves a dual purpose. First, it provides research and development skills to the Department of the Army for work on re-

search projects; and, second, it helps insure the most efficient utilization of scientists' skills in the event of an emergency. When officers in these units are given mobilization assignments, they will be to appropriate research and development installations of the Department of the Army.

The training program for R&D Groups consists of work on actual research projects. Orientation kits from the Department of the Army provide valuable background material and form the nuclei of unit libraries. Meetings usually last two hours, and are held either monthly or semi-monthly. A single meeting may include several different types of programs. For example, at a recent meeting of the 2199th R&D Training Group in Wilmington, Delaware, the program started with a short summary of the answers which a section had obtained to a Chemical Corps inquiry. Then the 40 members present divided into sections and discussed 15 group projects which were in progress—the physicists in one gathering, the research chemists in another, and so on. After a brief intermission, a motion picture was shown, portraying a recent Signal Corps experiment to determine the rate of equipment deterioration in the tropics. The meeting lasted two hours and was generally typical of the activities of such groups.

Group members, as selected by their Technical Services, undergo summer training as individuals. They may be detailed to the research installations where they have their mobilization assignments. Occasionally, members receive short active duty tours in the Logistics Division, Department of the Army, where the program heads up. The Logistics Division makes an effort to rotate such duty through as many units as possible, so that the largest possible number may have some experience in the planning and supervisory aspects of the program.

Due to lack of suitable equipment, most groups concentrate on projects which require only library research. Some groups, however, composed primarily of the members of university faculties, can accomplish a certain amount of research in the laboratory. The results are turned over to the Department of the Army. Most projects are initiated by the Technical Services and deal with specific problems of ordnance, chemistry, engineering and so on. Some originate on the unit level; and a few start in the Research and Development Group, Logistics Division.

The Navy has a parallel program, in full swing. It is informally coordinated with the Army program through the

Research and Development Group, Logistics Division. If there is no appropriate Naval Reserve unit nearby, a Naval Reserve research man may be attached to a convenient Army unit for training; and vice versa. Personnel, however, receive mobilization assignments only in the research installations of their own services.

The 2199th R&D Training Group, in Wilmington, was the pilot model for the entire program. It was in informal operation for more than a year prior to the formal authorization of the overall program. The Group's present membership of 44 includes top-caliber men from many of the industries around Wilmington. The commanding officer, a Ph.D. in organic chemistry, is a research chemist specializing in high polymers at the DuPont Experimental Station. Another member is the chief explosives consultant for the Hercules Powder Company. Other members are experts in yarns and fabrics, dyestuffs, fluid mechanics, rocket fuels, thermodynamics, wood technology, entomology, metal fracture and stress analysis, radio engineering, optical instruments, and many phases of physics. Grouped by scientific fields, these men can bring to bear on research problems the skills and experience which would otherwise cost the Army many thousands of dollars—if they could be hired.

The Department of the Army intentionally started the program slowly and cautiously. The response from scientists was immediate. They wanted the program to go ahead; they wanted reservist duty training in their fields of scientific competence and interests. The program has developed steadily, and applications for membership and for the organization of new units come in daily.

Through the R&D Reserve program, the Department of the Army is keeping in touch with a great reservoir of scientific manpower. All the scientists participating in the program are indexed in the Logistics Division according to their scientific or technological specialties, so that the Army can quickly locate them. Through their work in R&D Groups, these scientists are performing research work of vital importance to the Nation's security.

AID

ANALYZING NEWS AND PUBLIC OPINION

UNTIL mid-April 1949—when the analysis function of the Public Information Division, Department of the Army, was transferred to the Analysis Branch, Office of Public Information, Office of the Secretary of Defense—the Army Public Information Division provided a continuing and objective evaluation of news and public opinion. It examined, from day to day, the contents of daily newspapers and evaluated and recorded news and press opinion about the Armed Forces.

Since the Division, however, had neither the time, the funds nor the trained personnel required to read and evaluate all the voluminous output of the nation's press—1769 daily newspapers in all—it initiated a test that would provide a yardstick for the measurement of news and opinion. A scientifically valid cross section of the press was selected—one that would accurately reflect the reaction of the entire press toward the personnel, organization and policies of the Army.

Two officers—graduate students in journalism, attending the University of Wisconsin under the Army Field Forces civilian schooling program—conducted the test. They selected and evaluated 100 representative newspapers.* In the first phase of the study, all 1769 newspapers were classified according to such criteria as size of circulation, geographical location, morning or evening publication, type and number of wire services used, political affiliation and the like. From these data 100 newspapers were selected, representing each of these criteria in proper proportion. Newspapers in the sample included such publications as the *New York Times*, the *Mobile* (Alabama) *Press*, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, the *Fairmont* (Minnesota) *Sentinel*, the *New Bedford* (Massachusetts) *Standard Times*, the *Pittsburgh Post Gazette*, the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and the *Lancaster Intelligencer Journal*.

Over a period of 30 days, 15 weekday issues of the 100 papers

* "The Selection and Validation of a Representative Sample of United States Daily Newspapers"; Lieutenant Colonel Wendell J. Coats and Captain Steve W. Mulkey; University of Wisconsin, 1949; (limited edition).

were read and analyzed. The quantity of news and the quantity and direction of opinion reflected in one-half the papers was matched against that appearing in the other half. Using research methods approved by journalism staffs of the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota, the findings in the two groups were compared and the techniques were proved valid.

During the period covered by the study—10 February to 10 March 1949—it was found that 15 weekday issues of the 100 representative newspapers devoted 78,732 column inches of space to news and pictures about the Armed Forces in more than 10,000 items. Two-fifths of this space was devoted to Army news. The Army also was the predominant topic in editorials and opinion columns. Two-thirds of the opinion space on military subjects was devoted entirely or in part to the Army—11,000 out of 16,000 inches. The Army was mentioned in 891 of the 1289 items of opinion.

The principal military topics classified under opinion were unification, occupation of Germany and Japan, the disclosure of Soviet spy activities in Japan, and military justice. A relatively small coverage dealt with the so-called encroachment of military leaders upon positions normally occupied by civilians; but in this area the weight of opinion was overwhelmingly adverse—only 10 out of 360 column inches being favorable.

High in disfavor was what generally was termed the Army's "bungling" of the story on Soviet spies in Japan. Ninety-five per cent of the opinion space on this matter was critical.

The conduct of the Japanese occupation received 66.3 per cent unfavorable reaction from the press during the 30-day period. The attitude existing then was primarily a result of press opposition to the Army's reported plans for strategic employment of Japanese territory in defense of the Pacific.

Unification of the Armed Forces evoked the most editorial opinion, receiving a total of 2404 column inches. Of this amount, 1563 inches, or 65 per cent, was adversely critical of the progress of the unification program. Attention was focused on the subject by the recall of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower as temporary chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Despite recent reforms in the Army courts-martial system, 63 per cent of editorial space on military justice tended to be unfavorable.

Highest in favor with the press at the time was the Army's conduct of the German occupation. The successful stand made by the forces in Germany against the Berlin blockade, and

General Lucius D. Clay's announcement of his intention to retire precipitated heavy press response. Only one-third of the opinion in this sphere was adversely critical.

In news and pictures (in terms of space) the Army subjects most widely covered were: occupation of former enemy territories, 29.3 per cent; miscellaneous, 27.9 per cent; people, 20.1 per cent; military justice, 8.3 per cent; general policy, 7.8 per cent; and plans, operations and training, 6.6 per cent.

Of the three services, the Army received the largest share of news and pictures—42 per cent; the Air Force was second with 25 per cent; and the Navy third with 16 per cent. News and pictures about the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and about other agencies on this level, received the remaining 17 per cent of space.

Along with the news analysis, the researchers also followed the handling of 21 Army and four National Military (Defense) Establishment press releases, issued during this 30-day period. A total of 304 items in 2030 column inches of space based on these press releases appeared in one or more of the papers during the period. Only those press releases that were used by one or more of the wire services received widespread publication. The wire services placed 89 per cent of all press releases which got into print. However, even these releases usually were rewritten and condensed, so that it was difficult to evaluate the extent of coverage given. Frequently, the press releases were used for background information or simply as news tips. In these cases, new stories were originated either at a later date or at the location of the event described in the release, or both.

From their analysis, the officers conclude that effective and dependable newspaper sampling is possible; and that the sample used is representative of the national daily press. They point out, however, that while the sample represents, with a considerable degree of accuracy, the proportionate amounts of news and the quantity and direction of opinion in the press on specific military subjects, it cannot be relied upon to gauge actual total column inches of opinion during a given period. A longer period than one month is needed to reflect variations in the volume of news about each of the services. With a further extension and refinement of this sampling technique, the researchers maintain, the Army will be better able to sense the pulse of opinion and will be able to provide a more reliable yardstick for present and future planning.

THE NEW LOOK AT HEIDELBERG

By

BERNARD J. QUINN

NESTLED in the wooded hills of southwest Germany along the Neckar River stands the ancient university town of Heidelberg—storied scene of operettas and romance, famous for generations as a seat of higher education and tradition. Possessing no industrial potential, the town was left unscathed in World War II by the prowling bombers of the strategic air force. Students still walk among unscarred buildings on the university grounds, and tourists and townspeople still gather yearly to attend the traditional reenactment of the burning of Heidelberg's ancient Roman castle by the French in the 16th century.

But a new atmosphere pervades the old town, and a surprising hustle attends the changing of classes at the University. For Heidelberg has become the seat of one of EUCOM's 120 Troop Information and Education schools. An average of more than five hundred American students a month—military and civilian men and women, in all branches and services of the U.S. Occupation Forces, as well as their husbands and wives—attend night school classes there. At twilight, the grounds hum with American talk and laughter as the students hurry to and from classes, their military uniforms providing a marked contrast with the ancient architecture.

The American students—all United States nationals—are not actually enrolled at the University. Rather, they attend off-duty classes in one of the large classroom buildings—a modern edifice built in 1931 through the efforts of Jacob Gould Schurman, former ambassador to Germany and himself a Heidelberg student in 1878. A wide variety of courses—from elementary to college level, and including chemistry, calculus, psychology and language studies in German, French, Russian, and Spanish

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—is open to United States personnel. The Commercial department offers courses in shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, and filing; and the Art department provides instruction in clay modeling, sketching, painting, and cartooning. Some of the instructors are in military service; others are civilians with past teaching experience in the United States. In addition, students may draw on a staff of German tutors who are available for private instruction—mostly in the fields of music and languages. Nearly all the scheduled classes are held at night, after duty hours.

One of the school's accomplished pupils, Sergeant Takeshi Sato, a native-born Hawaiian, enlisted in the Army with a high school diploma to his credit. Since coming to Heidelberg, he has completed 650 hours of college work in advanced mathematics and chemistry through the TI&E night school courses. When his present enlistment is over, he plans to enter a State-side university to complete the requirements for a degree.



U. S. Army Photograph

A general view of Heidelberg; the famous castle is in the center right, directly above the church spire; the university buildings are scattered through the main portion of the town in the foreground.

Campus life, as known in the United States, does not exist at the University. Gone are the days of the picturesque visored caps which formerly distinguished Heidelberg students. The famous Red Ox Inn, for centuries a gathering place for students, no longer resounds to stirring drinking songs and the banging of empty steins on the heavy oak tables. Instead, one finds in the paneled rooms a few German students poring over their books, or carefully counting out their scarce marks to pay for thin beer or potato soup. Although the Inn is a popular landmark, American students do not patronize it heavily. Instead, they frequent the American snack bar on one of Heidelberg's main streets, where the problems of the day are discussed over juke box music and malted milks.

These present-day frequenters of the old university fight no duels and bear no saber scars; they are participating in a tradition of their own, one which is equally vital and more enduring—the principle of unfettered education for the free servants of a democratic nation.



U. S. Army Photograph

A geometry class in session at the Heidelberg TIE school.

DIGEST OF SPEECHES

Extracts from speeches and public statements pertaining to the Defense Establishment

Lieutenant General Eichelberger:

HOLDING THE FAR EAST LINE

In the Far East, Communists have spread southward over the Asiatic mainland, beyond the south banks of the Yangtse River. For this condition, our overwhelming victory over Japan is largely responsible.

With the defeat of the Japanese, the veteran Kwantung (Japanese) army of almost a million men was compelled to surrender to Russia, a nation whose contributions to victory in the Far East did not change the time of unconditional surrender by a single hour.

The arms and the equipment of this great Army were not destroyed by the Russians in accordance with their promises, but were used, instead, to arm the Chinese Communist divisions which eventually swept southward to defeat the Nationalist government, which Russia in turn had agreed to support. So long as this formidable Japanese army remained intact, the southward drive of Communism into China proper was effectively checkmated. When the barrier was removed, all of China lay open to political, economic and ideological infiltration from the north—this in spite of all the wartime aid we poured out to the Nationalist regime.

Thus it is that victory in the Pacific, carried out at a cost to us of 300,000 casualties and the expenditure of billions in money and treasure, is as yet in dubious prospect.

For her brief entry into the war, Russia received the strategic as well as the geographic aspirations of one hundred and fifty years. Except for part of Korea, Communists now control the Asiatic land mass to the north of the Yangtse River, and if Japan were to go Communist and thereby be added to the chain of the Kurile Islands, the Sea of Japan would become a Communist lake. Russia today spreads like a blanket over the top of Hokkaido, the northern island of Japan. Vladivostok lies only 400 miles to the west of the coast of

Hokkaido. The southern coast of Sakhalin is merely across La Perouse Strait to the north; and the Kuriles, now under Communist domain, are so close on the east that one could cross in a rowboat. One can appreciate, then, what a great prize Japan would be if the Communist nations were permitted to gain possession. But to the United States, Canada, the Philippines and Australia, it would signify the loss of World War II and a potential defeat in the Pacific in any future war that might be forced on us.

So long, however, as Russia does not control the island chain and particularly the main islands of Japan, the further advance of the Reds is, to a large extent, stymied. And if we can make sure that the Japanese are reasonably able to protect themselves after a peace treaty is concluded, the scales will be tipped the other way. That is why Japan is now the key to the entire Far Eastern situation.

As a result of World War II, this once powerful empire is reduced to the status of a military pygmy. She has lost her colonies and the oil of Sakhalin, the rice of Korea, the coking coal, the soybeans and iron ore of Manchuria, the sugar of Formosa, as well as all of her oversea investments. During the war, we destroyed her navy and merchant marine. After the war, the Eighth Army destroyed over a million tons of explosives, three million small arms, three thousand tanks, ten thousand airplanes and ninety thousand field pieces.

Having introduced to the Japanese the basic freedoms which to us mean "democracy" and having introduced a "Made in America" constitution which renounces war, we have thereby assumed the obligation of protecting Japan until she has been granted by peace treaty the means of furnishing her own security against the Communists.

The Eighth Army, in implementing the policies of the Occupation, has not

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lived off the countryside as Russia would have done. Neither did we knock down factories for transport to the junk yards or rust piles in the interior of our own country. Rather, and this in accordance with the dictates of the Hague Convention, we have been sending into Japan food to prevent suffering in cities still being rebuilt from the shambles of war, and even war materials for economic rehabilitation. None of these things would have been done by Russia had she occupied Japan, and the Japanese realize that fact.

By virtue of the honesty, the fairness and the justice that has characterized the Occupation to date, we have engendered a great reservoir of respect in the hearts of the Japanese, a respect that may well pay great dividends were trouble to develop in the future.

We have introduced into Japan the framework of democracy. The first free elections in her history have been held. She is no longer a police state with a nationalized people. There have been given to them many of the freedoms which we hold so dear—freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the right of assembly, the writ of habeas corpus, the right to pass a policeman without bowing. If we have seen fit to introduce these changes, then we must overlook the past cruelties of the Japanese Military Party and accept the

Japanese as we now find them. We must remember the wholehearted cooperation, from the Emperor to the farmer—and, by the way, we could not have achieved the results gained in Japan without this cooperation.

If Japan under its military domination was a vicious enemy, we must remember that it could become a powerful friend. I do not like to think of Japan as an ally in war, although that might well be possible. I would like, rather, to think that we have built up a great reservoir of friendship and respect—through the prestige, the fairness and generosity of our country—which would act as a deterrent to those who entertain no desire to fight on two fronts.

During my last year in Japan, the welfare of my country to me obscured, perhaps, all other issues. Glad as I have been to see the inculcation of democratic ideals among the Japanese, I would not give that the slightest token of value unless, in time of danger, we could rely upon Japan being at least a friendly neutral. In the final analysis, in looking back over the traditional suspicion between these Asiatic powers, the individual Japanese citizen is best equipped to estimate what might have happened had the Soviet Union, rather than the United States, controlled the Occupation.

From addresses by Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, retired former Eighth Army Commander, before the 24th Division Association and the Department of Ohio American Legion Convention

Lieutenant General Smith: THE LONG VIEW

It is extremely important for the democracies, and especially for the United States, never to lose sight of the fundamental fact that we are engaged in a constant, continuing, grueling struggle for freedom and the American way of life that may extend over a period of many years. We must not be thrown off balance by temporary ups and downs, indecisive triumphs and failures. Barring a war, which I do not expect, the Soviet tactic will be to attempt to wear us down, to exasperate us beyond endurance, to keep probing for weak spots

that they can exploit. I am convinced that the Russians believe they are playing a game of patience, in which they can outlast us.

We need to keep reminding ourselves to take the long view, particularly at the conclusion of some dramatic frustrating experience, whether it be the end of a blockade or the termination of a conference of foreign ministers. We cannot allow ourselves to be swerved from our long-term purpose by the elations or the disappointments of the moment.

Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, Commanding General, First Army